THE PRESIDENT SENDS A MESSAGE TO BOTH HOUSES.

It Urges an Appropriation for the Relief of Suffering Americans-The Senate Responds and Then Discusses the Belligerency Resolution-Senator Baniel Makes a Strong Elequent Plea in Favor of Recognition

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- President McKinley to-day sent the following message to Congress, nding an appropriation of \$50,000 for the relief of starving Americans in Cuba and to pay the transportation of those who desire to leave the island:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States:
Official information from our Consuls in Cubs estab lishes the fact that a large number of American citi sens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffer, ing for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and east ern parts. The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are

altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates that six to eight hundred Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State. It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do it WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, May 17, 1897. The message received the prompt and cheerful support of every member of the Senate, and would have passed the House of Representatives but for the objection of Mr. Bailey of Texas, the recognized Democrat leader on the floor. But for him unanimous consent would have been given for the passage of the resolution of Reprosentative Hitt similar to that of Mr. Gallinger in the Senate; but as a result of his leadership the House was compelled to adjourn without having taken any action in accordance with the President's recommendation. It will now be necessary for the Committee on Rules of the House to hold a meeting and bring in a special order by which the previous question can be ordered and the Cuban resolution passed. This action will probably be taken on Thursday, the

next meeting day of the House.

The brevity and mildness of President McKinley's message caused much surprise among those members of both Houses of Congress who had not been informed in advance of its contents. Chairman Davis of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs was in conference with the President and the members of the Cabinet at the early special Cabinet meeting this morning, and Representative Hitt of Illinois, the former Chair man of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, read the message last evening during his audience with the President. Messrs. Davis and Hitt informed the leaders of the Senate and House of the nature of the message and meetings of the Foreign Relations Committee and of Speaker Reed's lieutenants in the House were held before Congress met, so that the programme of action after the reading of the message had already been mapped out.

To the rank and file of the Congressmen, however, and to the great majority of the crowds of spectators in the galleries, it was supposed that the President would use graphic language in describing the wretched condition of American citizens in Cuba, and that he would quote from the confidential reports of the United States consuls, which have lately been the subject of consideration by the Cabinet and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Those who looked for a dramatic recital of the facts of the Cuban situation, as well as for an indication of what the Cuban policy of the Administration would be, were disappointed as well as surprised.

There is good authority for the statement that

sident McKinley left Washington on Friday for Philadelphia he fully intended to send to Congress to-day the important points of the confidential reports received by him, together with an appeal to Congress for action on the Cuban question that would have fired the hearts of Americans everywhere. During the President's absence from the city, however, the question of what action should be taken by the Administration was left for the consideration of Secretaries Sherman and Long and opposed to having the President get any further into the Cuban matter at this time than to make a dispassionate recommendation for assistance for the helpless Americans in Cuba. The President hesitated for some time between his inclination to send in a message and the advice of his official counsellors not to do so, and last evening he had practically abandoned the idea of sending any message at all. Immediately after breakfast this morning however, he sent word to the Cabinet members to meet him at the White House at 10 o'clock. He then sat down at his private desk and wrote the message, which he submitted to them at half past 10, and which went to Congress at

the message, which he submitted to them at half past 10, and which went to Congress at noon.

The President has taken it for granted that the relief appropriation will be made by Congress, and is considering suggestions for the best method of distribution. These suggestions were requested by Mr. McKinley of several officials, all of whom are in favor of putting the relief fund, and the clothing, food, and medicine purchased with it, in the hands of the United States Consuls in Cuba. By direction of the State Department, the Consuls, commercial agents, and consular agents, thirteen in all, including Consul-General Lee, have been gathering information about the number of districts, and are well informed on the relative needs of Americans in their various districts, and are well informed on the relative needs of American citizens. The suggestion that a commission go to Cuba to take charge of the distribution does not meet with favor, for a number of reasons. The delay that would be caused if this method were pursued and the unfamiliarity of those who would compose the commission with prevailing conditions in Cuba, and their lack of knowledge concerning the character of the country, are urged in opposition to the scheme.

Mr. McKinley's tendency is toward consular distribution, with the assistance of the Red Cross Society. A gentleman in whose practical ideas he has confidence, and who has followed every phase of the Cuban situation, called the President's attention to the great assistance the trained and experienced nurses and other employees of the Red Cross Society could afford the consular officers, and it is said that the Government will adopt the idea. Spain does not object to allowing the great charitable organization to help the United States authorities in caring for their fellow citizens in the desolated provinces of the perturbed island, and Minister Dupuy de Lome has so reported to the State Department.

There is no intention on the part of the President to seem a way vessel to Cuba to

CUBA HEARD IN CONGRESS | medicine, and that provision ought to be made mending an appropriation of \$50,000 for that

> The message having been read, Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back Mr. Gallinger's joint resolution appropriating \$50,000, amended so as to read that \$50,000 be appropriated for the relief

of destitute citizens of the United States on the island of Cuba, to be expended at the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines for such citizens, and for transporting to the United States such of them as may desire and who are without means to transport themselves. The joint resolution was passed, after remarks by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), in which he said

hat he would not have introduced it it he had known that the Executive contemplated sendng such a message to Congress. He was not at all certain, however, that the method proposed was the best one to pursue. He had been im pressed yesterday at the great mass meeting held in Washington and attended by 3,000 persons. He had been particularly impressed by statement made by Karl Decker, to the effect that that was not the way to meet the necessities of Americans on the island, as there was an abundance of food there to supply the necessities of life to all its inhabitants if they were only permitted to go to the places where it could be found. But the Captain-General in a brutal and inhuman way had herded the people in the cities.

In the interest of common humanity the Gov-ernment of the United States, the President of In the interest of common humanity the Government of the United States, and the Congress of the United States ought to demand of the Spanish Government and of those in authority in Cuba to permit these people to escape from their present bondage and go into the country, where they would find the means of sustaining life.

At 2 o'clock the Cuban belligerency resolution came up, and Mr. Morgan suggested that if no Senator desired to speak he would ask for a vote. Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) promptly jumped to his feet with the claim of no quorum being present, and a call of the Senate was ordered. Fortysix Senators answered to their names, and before the attempt to get a vote was made, Senator Wellington (Rep., Md.) arose to address the Senate in opposition to the resolution. He made an impassioned appeal for "conservativeness" on the part of the Government on the Cuban question. He likened the "jingo" talk of the advocates of the Morgan resolution to the flighting of windmills by Don Quixote, and the action of the Irishman at the Donnybrook Fair, going about begging somebody to tread on the tail of his coat. He said he approved the Cuban policy of Grover Cleveland, and implored the Senate not to rush heading into the scrious step of declaring Cuban beligerency. In his opinion the Senate should look not to Greece or to Cuba, but to its own affairs at home. The first thing to be done was to pass a tariff bill, and after that a currency measure.

"Would it not be well," he asked, "to allow

was to pass a tariff bill, and after that a cur-rency measure.

"Would it not be well," he asked, "to allow the new Administration to adopt its own policy in the matter! For himself, he was opposed to jingoism. He should, therefore, vote against the resolution, as he did not believe that such a condition of things existed in Cuba as would justify it."

The junior Senator from Alabama, Mr. Pet-

Justify it.

The junior Senator from Alabama, Mr. Pettus, said that he would be greatly obliged if the
Senator from Maryland (who was, like himself,
a new Senator) would give him some information when the property of the senator of the senato

a new Scnator) would give him some information about Jingoism.

"Who," he asked, "with an air of candor and simplicity which caused general laughter, "are the Jingos, and what is a Jingo!"

"I do not presume," Mr. Wellington replied, "that the Senator from Alabama needs any information from me as to what Jingoism is. It seems to me that it is a spirit which would drag the country into war, whether it will or not. It is a spirit which seems to think it an act of patriotism to attack every nation in Europe and to make them our enemies rather than our friends."

patriotism to attack every nation in Europe and to make them our enemies rather than our friends.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada, referring to Mr. Weilington's encomium of Mr. Cleveland, said that he had been in hopes that the new Administration would draw a line between it and the preceding Administration; but he was bound to say that, so far as foreign affairs were concerned, he could see no distinction between them. The only difference was that Mr. McKinley was "a very pleasant gentleman." Laughter! Whether that fact made a difference between the last President and the present one, it would be for those to judge who had seen more of Mr. Cleveland than he himself had seen.

"Cuba." Mr. Stewart continued, "has been regarded by the statesmen of the United States from the very beginning as under the special care of the United States. These people are starving in the cities because a monster called a General has driven them there from their homes to starve. It is a war of extermination. It has been an unsuccessful war in the field. The Cubans have retained three-fourths of the territory, and the only way proposed to conquer them is to exterminate them."

Mr. Daniel of Virginia, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, criticised Mr. Wellington's speech as a shot at the main issue instead of an argument on the motion to refer. It seemed to him that the remarks of the Senator from Maryland were based on an entire misapprehension of the character of the resolution. The resolution did not involve in the least an act of hostility to Spain. The Senator from Maryland had referred to obligations due to the Government of Spain for its encouragement to Columbus four centuries ago; but for his part he thought it a great pity that Columbus ever discovered America if the new inhabitants were to continue the savagery which had prevailed before they came.

"If." said he, "we cannot have Christian ever interestion in America and if we are beyond to

covered America if the new inhabitants were to continue the savagery which had prevailed before they came.

"If," said he, "we cannot have Christian civilization in America, and if we are bound to look with cold indifference on acts which would shock even a savage breast, it is a pity that the ships which brought the newcomers to these shores had not been lost on the ocean."

Mr. Daniel then went on to make a legal and constitutional argument in support of the proposition that Congress had the power to recognize either the beligerency or the independence of a new State. He characterized the claim that the right of recognition was in the Executive as "a most preposterous and attenuated shape of the one-man power."

Being asked by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) whether the power of recognition was concurrent in the Executive and in Congress, he said that he would not use the word "concurrent" in that connection. He thought that the President of the United States had certain implied powers, through the exercise of which he might recognize the fact; but those powers were derived, in the main, from his duty to execute the laws. In his (Mr. Daniel's) judgment, the law was the supreme power on the subject.

After a long technical argument on this point Mr. Daniel came down to the real question and said:
"There has been a condition of war in Cuba

beet method of distriction. These suggestions of the final of the Chief State State of the State State of the Chief State State of the State State of the Chief State Sta

charity, let us act to those who are engaged in this awful strife in an equal spirit of justice. [Great applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Mason, the new Senator from Illinois, took the floor, but yielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, and at 5:40 the Senate adjourned.

The English Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery during the Cuban debate and was a conspicuous and closely attentive listener.

THE MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE. THE MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

After the President's message had been read in the House, Mr. Hitt (Rep., III.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill appropriating \$50,000 in accordance with the President's recommendation.

Mr. Balley (Dem., Tex.) said he would not object if, in connection with the bill, the resolution of Senator Morgan, authorizing the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists, could also be considered by unanimous consent.

consent.

Mr. Dingley—I think, Mr. Speaker, we had better dispose of the matter before the House, Mr. Bailey—Surely the gentleman from Maine does not want to force an objection from this side

Mr. Bailey—Surely the gentleman from Maine does not want to force an objection from this side of the House.

Mr. Dingley—I desire to test the House on the proposition before it.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Maine objects to the consideration of the proposition of the gentleman from Texas.

Bailey—Then I object to the consideration of the bill presented by the gentleman from Illinois. The passage by the Senate of a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of Americans in Cuba was afterward announced to the House and Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for its consideration.

Mr. Bailey again remarked that there would be no objection, provided that with the Senate resolution the Morgan resolution be considered. Mr. Dingley (Rep., Mc.)—We will attend to one matter at a time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Bailey—Well, you'll attend to both of these before you attend to either. [Rapturous applause by the Democrata.]

The Speaker—Objection is made.

Mr. Hailey—Then I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker. Objection is made.

Mr. Bailey—Then I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Bailey—Certainly the gentleman from Maine is not afraid to have this question discussed?

The Speaker put the question on the motion to adjourn, upon which Mr. Bailey demanded a vote by yeas and nays and secured it, resulting as follows:

Yeas 90, nays 71; present 13. So the House adjourned until Thursday.

The vote on adjournment was along party lines, the Republicans being recorded in the affirmative, and the opposition in the negative. The only exceptions were: Messrs. Cooper of Wisconsin, Marsh of Illinois, And Linney of North Carolina, Republicans, who voted nay, and Mr. Baker of Illinois, Populist and Fusionist, who voted yea.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), a member of the Committee on Itules, said after the adjournment that the committee probably would report an order for the consideration of the joint resolution. Should the Committee on Rules take the action indicated by Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Bailey says, nothing will prevent a minority report making the Mo

#### SHAH'S ENVOYATTHE WHITE HOUSE. He Presents the President with His Sever eign's Letter on a Silver Plate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Alinaghi Khan Muste shar Ulvezarch, special Ambassador of the Shah of Persia, was introduced to President McKiney to-day by Secretary Sherman, and presented to the President on a silver plate an autograph etter from the Shah announcing his accession to the throne. The Ambassador was dressed in brilliant uniform, and wore many jewels and medals. With him were his Secretaries.

bassador said:

In trusting me with this letter, my imperial master desired me to express his sontiment of sincere esteem for your Excellency and his deep admiration for the great nation over the destinies of which you preside. His Majesty highly appreciates the mutual friendship which has ever ellated between Persia and the United States of America for the continued development of relations useful and profitable to the two countries. I feel deeply gratified, Mr. President, that I have been honored with the delivery of this message, and ber to aster your Excellency that the memory of it shall ever be dear to me.

When the success had been translated the

When the speech had been translated the President responded in English. He spoke of the pleasure he felt in receiving the letter and added:

added:

In accepting the kindly messages of sympathy and esteem which you bear from your august sovereign, and the expression of his desires for the continuame and development of the friendly relations which so fortunately exist between the two countries. I am gratified to give earnest voice to the reciprocal sentiments of this Government and of the American people, who have beheld with benevolent interest the elevation of his Majesty to a throne made glotous by the history of past cenbenevolent interest the elevation of his Majesty to a throne minde glorious by the slatory of past centuries. While sharing in the surrow felt by the people of Persia for the untimely death of their late ruler by the hands of an assassin, we welcome the advent of the young sovereign, with the confident hope and desire that his reign may be happy to him and prosperous to a people who, matthough remote from us, participase with us in the advancements of this closing century of political and material advancement. To yourself, Mr. Ambassador, I extend'a kindly personal welcome, and I trust that your stay in our country, besides being agreeable to yourself, may enable you upon your return to assure his Majesty the Shah and your fellow countrymen of the regard felt here for Persia and the Persian people. and the Persian people.

## FOR THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE. Rear Admiral Miller to Sail on June 1 on the

Cruiser Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, May 17.-Rear Admiral Miller, who will be the Government's naval representative at the Queen's Jubice ceremonies, has selected his staff and directed that they report on the Brooklyn for duty not later than May 25, Secretary Long has allowed the Admiral a liberal sum for entertaining purposes, and it is proposed that for once the navy shall hold its own in receptions and entertainments along with the other Admirals who may be present with their ships. Admiral Miller has selected Commander William H. Emory as his Chief of Staff, with Lieut. Philip Andrews of the cruiser Columbia as Flag Lieutenant. Commander Emory is one

as Flag Lieutenant. Commander Emory is one of the best equipped officers in the service for this duty, as he has seen four years' duty as Naval Attaché at London, and has lived in Europe for many years on other duty.

The departure of the Brooklyn has been fixed for June 1, and her orders direct her to proceed to the English Channel and join the other foreign warships which will be present for the festivities. Admiral Miller is ordered to remain abroad as long as the ceremonies last, and then to return home by steamer with his staff. The Brooklyn will remain on the station probably two months, and may eventually relieve the Minneapolis, which the department wishes to bring home and lay up in reserve.

Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Striped or checked Gingham and fine figured Dimity,

95 cts. Lord& Taylor,

# Hackett, Carhart & Co's Blue Serge Suits.

First in quality. First in style, fit and finish, \$10 to \$20.

841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St. 420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St. 265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

BRIG .- GEN. BLISS PROMOTED.

Will Retire as Soon as Confirmed and Gen.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-Brig.-Gen. Zenas R Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas. who was nominated by the President to be who was nominated by the President to be a Major-General in the army, will apply for retirement under the veteran service law when he has been confirmed and received his new commission. Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke will be nominated to succeed him, and that will end the rapid vromotions among the higher officers of the service. It was the intention of the President to compliment some other officers, under an agreement similar to that made with Gens. Forsyth and Bliss, by which they promised to apply for retirement on securing the coveted advancements, thus creating vacancies to be filled by their juniors. Opposition developed among the army pecole, however, to the wholesale system of retirement and promotions, principally on the ground that criticism against the retired list would occur and might eventually result in securing its abolishment. The President had in view the promotion of a number of general officers to actual rank equal to their highest brevet or volunteer rank, but he has abandondoned the idea, and Gen. Brooke's will be the next and last promotion. Gen. Brooke will not go on the retired list until 1902, when he reaches the age limit of 64 years. The nomination of three Colonels to fill the vacancies in the list of Brigadier Generals will go to the Senate shortly after Gen. Brooke is named, and perhaps at the same time. Major-General in the army, will apply for re-

#### THE BROOKLYN PRESENTATION. The Programme for Saturday's Ceremony as the Navy Yard.

The presentation of the \$10,000 silver service to the cruiser Brooklyn will take place at 3 P. M. on Saturday at the wharf foot of Main street at the navy yard, where the cruiser will be moored. This is the programme: be moored. This is the programme:
"Columbia," to be sung by the audience and fifty
children, under the leadership of Prof. A. R. Caswell,
Invocation. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor
of the Church of the Pilgrims.
Address. Charles A. Schieren, Chairman of the
Brooklyn Citizens' Committee.
Presentation of the silver service to the United
States cruiser Brooklyn. Mayor Frederick W. Wurster.
Response. Capt. Francis A. Cook, commander of
the Brooklyn.
"America," to be sung by the audience.
Benediction, the Rev. R. S. Storrs.

Special invitations have been sent to President McKinley, Secretary Long, and some other

# Porter.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-Assistant Secretary osovelt does not agree with the criticism of the torpedo boat Porter. He made a trip in the little vessel while in New York last week, and found her all that he had hoped.

"I am delighted with the Porter," said Mr. Roosevelt to-day, "I will write a letter to Secretary Long about my trip in her. She is a splendid boat. There has been complaint that she is too high out of the water at the bow and too low in the stern. You remember that famous race horse that was criticised for lack of style. But style was not the main thing, and the horse always got there. That is the case of the Porter. The 'get there' quality is the thing that counts in torpedo boats as well as in race horses." the torpedo boat Porter. He made a trip in the

# Indian Appropriation Hill.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-The second conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented to the House to-day. It covered the sinsented to the House to-day. It covered the single item of opening to settlement the Uncompaling reservation in Utah. The glisonite deposits are to be held under permanent leases, executed by the Secretary of the Interior, to be forfeited under certain conditions, in claims not exceeding twenty acres in extent, the lessee to pay a royalty not exceeding 75 cents a ton to the Government. The question was debated for about two hours, and by a vote of 36 to 73 the conference report was rejected. A further conference was ordered.

Proposed Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Cockran (Dem., Mo.( to-day introduced the following proposed amendment to the Constitution for the consider ation of the House:

ARTICLE XVI.—An income tax shall not be construed as a direct tax within the meaning of section two (2) and section nine (9) of article one (1) of the Constitu-tion; but the Congress shall have power to lay and collect a tax on incomes derived from any source whatever, without regard to apportionment or enu-meration.

## Substitute for the Sugar Schedule WASHINGTON, May 17.-Senator McEnery of

Louislana to-day proposed an amendment to the Tariff bill striking out the Senate sugar schedule and restoring that passed by the House, includ-ing the provision continuing in force the Ha-waiian treaty. CABMEN'S PRISONERS.

Van Bensscher Wouldn't Pay \$10 and Actor

Bell Wouldn't Pay 88. Cabmen had two fares locked up at the West Thirtieth street station last night. One was a youth of 20, who says his name is R. E. Van Rensselaer. He hired a cab at the Albemarle Hotel about 6 P. M. and drove about until 12:30 and then refused to pay \$10.

The other prisoner said he was Edward M. Bell, lately a leading man with Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. He wouldn't pay \$3 to his cabman.

Patal Shooting After an Arson Accusation. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—William Johnson and his two sons. Anthony and John, had a shooting affray with George Sturgeon at Newmarket yesterday. John Johnson received a fatal wound in the breast and Sturgeon was shot in the left arm. Sturgeon lost his barn and its contents by fire last week, and accused the Johnsons of burning it. The Johnsons heard of this and went after him, demanding a retraction. The elder Johnson and his uninjured son have fied.

CHATHAM. Mass., May 17.—The senior class of the Chatham High School, suspended by the principal on Thursday morning, all returned to their studies this morning. The girls issued a manifeste to-day explaining their opposition to work at home. The Chairman of the School Committee, who issued the order to which they objected, is a student in Harvard Law School, and the girls are down on him.

## GREATER CITY CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE WITH PLATT TO-NIGHT.

Number of Leaders to Visit Him in Washing ton-Programme of the Rule-or-Ruin Cita Edicity to Be Overruled in the Interest of an Alliance Against Bampant Bryanism.

Senator Platt has invited a number of Repub licans hereabouts to visit him in Washington to-night, and it was said yesterday that the preliminary affairs of the Republican fight for Mayor of Greater New York are to be discusse on this occasion -t the Arlington Hotel. Most of the Republicans who have been invited are t

leave for Washington this morning. The final decision of Edward Lauterbach as to his place as President of the Republican County Committee of New York, it was said, will be given to-night, Senator Platt will again endeavor to dissuade Mr. Lauterbach from his de-termination to resign, but Mr. Lauterbach has not in any manner changed his views, and it was said that he will not change them at the conference with Senator Platt to-night.

It was said last night by some of the Republicans who are to go to Washington to-day that a

proposition is to be discussed as to the formation of a campaign committee to run the Republican end of the Greater New York Mayoralty fight, and that if such a proposition is agreed upon the committee will be made up of the most astute Republican warriors in New York, Kings, Richmond, and Queens counties. It is a little early it was added, to decide from which counties in mond, and Queens counties. It is a little early, it was added, to decide from which counties in Greater New York the candidates will come, but for all that there will be talk about this matter. It was declared yesterday by those in the condence of the Citizens Union Committee that the Cita' programme to name in June some time their candidates for Mayor and District Attorney and to rest with those nominations, the regular organizations of Republicans and all other bodies opposed to Tammany Hall to take or leave the Cita' candidates for Mayor and District Attorney. It was ascertained, however, that eminent members of the Citizens' Union who are now abroad and who are expected to return to New York shortly do not countenance any such programme, and that these Cits are powerful enough to have their way, and that they are determined to confer with Republican politicians in the regular organization. The powerful men in the Citizens' Union, it was added, do not propose to make any mistake in the campaign for Greater New York because of factional differences, for the reason that they are fully aware that Bryanism would gain a great prestige all over the country if Tammany should win.

There are to be concessions, it was added, all around, and those powerful in the Citizens' Union insist that the business integrity of Greater New York shall not be put in jeopardy by unseemly differences with the regular Republican organization of New York, Kings, Richmond, and Queens counties.

## SAME OLD MANDARINS To Conduct the New Civil Service Laws for

Two City Departments.

In compliance with the provisions of the new Civil Service law Corporation Counsel Scott as named Everett P. Wheeler, Charles W. Watson, J. Van Vechten Olcott, W. Bayard Cutting, and William J. Schleffelin, the present New York City Civil Service Supervisory Board. to be Civil Service Examiners for the Law Department. In the communication naming the board Mr. Scott said: "It will readily be seen that under the pro-visions of this act the officer or board making

an appointment or promotion will have it in his or their power to select any applicant whose name is upon the eligible list for merit, no matter how low he may be upon that list, by giving to him a rating for fitness so much larger than that which he gives to every other person upon such cligible list as to make said applicant stand highest upon the revised list when the two ratings have been added together. It is, of course, to be presumed that every public officer will attempt to carry out in all honesty and fairness the provisions of the act in question, but no matter how honest any officer may be in intention, it will probably be impossible to convince either the unsuccessful applicants for appointment or promotion, or the nublicat large, that appointing officers have not, in most cases, taken advantage of the opportunity offered them by the act to select the persons to be appointed or promoted by reason of other considerations than those specified by the Constitution as the determining factors which must be observed." o him a rating for fitness so much larger than

served."

All the good places under him are in the un-classified service, anyway.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring also has named the members of the Supervisory Board as examiners for his department.

The board has accepted with pleasure, and will meet on Friday to make rules and regula-tions.

### THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW. State and Municipal Commissions Must Modify Their Rules to Conform to It.

ALBANY, May 17 .- No appointments to office under the State or municipal Governments can sion and every city civil service board modifies its rules in accordance with the new Civil Service law. The new rules for the State service must be approved by Gov. Black, and those for cities must be approved by the State Civil Service Commission. Gov. Black has been advised that Commission. Gov. Black has been advised that the State Civil Service Commission awaits his pleasure under the new law, and the Governor will make known to-day or to-morrow his wishes regarding the carrying out of its provisions.

Much trouble is expected at first in the attempt to frame suitable rules to meet the law's requirements. The first step to be taken is to raise the present eligible lists so that they will represent the same ratio for "merit" to 50 per cent, as they do now to 100 per cent. This will undoubtedly be accomplished by dividing the present eligible list percentages in half. Then the candidates now on the eligible lists will have to undergo another examination for "fitness," to be conducted by the appointing officer.

# CITS' DISTRICT LEADERS.

Nine More Added to the List-A New Press

The Executive Committee of the Citizens Union returned from their summer homes ves terday, got together last night in their East Twenty-third street headquarters, and completed their list of Assembly district leaders for pieted their list of Assembly district leaders for the city by appointing the following: Fifth As-sembly district, Oliver C. Semble; Ninth, S. C. Seabury; Teutn, Alfred Frank; Fifteenth, F. W. Mayer; Twentioth, Charles A. B. Pratt; Twenty-fourth, Max Silberstein; Twenty-seventh, Gus-tav H. Schwab; Thirty-second, W. E. McCord; Thirty-fourth (north of the Hariem), W. E. Knox. Secretary John C. Clark acted as filterer for the Cits' nows last night. It was reported that the young man who has acted in that capacity is seeking other employment.

Jersey City Republicans Surrender Under

Some of the new officials appointed by the Democratic Street and Water Board of Jersey City took possession of their offices yesterday In every instance their Republican predecess surrendered under protest, as they are still confident that the courts will declare the McArthur act, abolishing spring elections, constitutional, Waiter H. Peckham, Water Registrar, succeeded Lawvence Broderick, Assistant Water Registrar Daniel Smith had no trouble, as his predecessor, John T. Pringle, had resigned and been appointed to another office which is still under the control of the Republicans. Ex-Judge John Kenny succeeded Alexander B. Dusenbery as Water Assessor.

J. Frank Sutherland, the veteran whose office of Assistant Cierk to the Board of Assessors was abolished, threatens to prosecute the Board of Street and Water Commissioners civilly and criminally if the resolution goes into effect. surrendered under protest, as they are still con-

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with Cuti-cura Soar, a single application of Cuticura (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose purifiers and humor cures, when all else fails

# NEW IDEAS

Now, is just the beginning of the Serge Suit Season, and we're going to start it with a bargain of unusual interest.

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They have every appearance of a fine custom garment and will wear equal to the best.

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NEGLIGEE SHIRTS-WOVEN COLORS-VALUE \$1.25......80 CENTS RUSSET SHOES—4 SHADES—EVERY SIZE—VALUE \$4.
STRAW HATS—LATEST STYLES—SPLIT & SENNET—VALUE \$2.50....

# WM. VOGEL & SON, THE GREAT NEW YORK CLOTHIERS,

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Special-Boys' all-wool suits-sizes 5 to 15-reduced to \$2.85,

HAVANA IN STRAITS. aper Money Going Down and All Prices Going Up Rapidly.

HAVANA, May 17, via Key West.—The last news received from the Jucaro Moron trocha says that the heavy rains of the last few days have destroyed several wooden buildings along the military line, and that the Spanish soldiers are kept in their fortifications by the weather. A large part of the trocha to the southward is inundated and useless. The insurgents pass freely from Puerto Principe to Santa Clara and

In Havana there is no hope of improvement in the financial situation. The bakers do not ac cept paper money, and an ounce of bread costs ten cents in silver, a price out of the reach of the poor. Milk is very scarce. A small glass of milk costs ten cents. The price of meat costs three times as much as in time of peace, and vegetables are hard to obtain even in the good restaurants. Eggs are sold at eight cents

The last of Weyler's atrocious acts, in order ing the destruction of the small towns around Havana and all the farms near them, will increase the distress in the capital. Now not a potato will be obtainable from the province. The country people gathered in Marianno are in desperate want. It is reported that four families perished of hunger there yesterday. The directors of the Spanish Bank, as well as Gen. Weyler, maintain still that the fall of the paper

Weyler, maintain still that the fall of the paper money is due only to the speculators, and efforts are being made daily at the Stock Exchange by agents of the bank and the Government to raise the quotations of the currency by buying several thousand dollars of it at 65 and 70 when it is quoted at 40. But the market is not influenced by these efforts. The people demand that the bank redeem the naper money in silver on sight. It is said by brokers here that the issue of paper money has been in excess of the \$30,000,000 officially announced.

Eduardo Garcia, correspondent of The Sun, is still in jail. He has been notified that he was arrested because he sent to The Sun news of the outrages committed by the Spanish army and of the flasco made by Weyler in his military campaign. Señor Garcia had denied that he sent any such news.

The censorship of the press has been made very severe. No news from New York regarding the discussions in Washington on Senator Morgan's resolution are allowed to be published. The only news of the kind is given by La Lucha, which has mentioned that Senator Hale spoke in the Senate against the recognition of Cuban

which has mentioned that Senator Hale spoke in the Senate against the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

La Union Constitucional, organ of the uncompromising Spaniards here, bitterly assails THE SUN on account of its news from Cuba,

FROM DUCASSE TO PALMA.

the Cubau Delegate. Major Rafael Percz Morales of the Cubar patriot army arrived yesterday in this city with commission from Gen. Ducasse to Delegate Estrada Palma. He said that he had been all Estrada Palma. He said that he had been all over Havana and Pinar del Rio, and was satisfied that the insurrection in those provinces was stronger than ever, both as regards the number of men in arms and their firm determination not to give up the struggle until the independence of the island is established. This the second time that Perez Morales has come to the United States as a commissioner from the Cuban leaders in the field.

### NO BIG CUBAN LOAN RAISED HERE. Palma Denies a Spanish Report About \$15, 000,000 Obtained Here for Cuba.

MADRID, May 17 .- The Liberal asserts that \$15,000,000 in New York.

Señor Tomás Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate here, said yesterday that there was no truth in the above report. "For the present, and for a long time to come," he added, "we have ample resources, all from gifts to our cause, to meet the expenses of the war in Cuba."

Rockhill Says He Didn't Write Them. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- At the Cuban mass neeting here last night some extracts from letmeeting here last night some extracts from let-ters purporting to have been sent to United States Consuls in Cuba by Assistant Secretary Rockhill were read. One of the letters quoted advised a Consul to make his reports less favor-able to the Cuban cause because the Cleveland Administration did not want to get into trouble with Spain. Another Consul was advised, ac-cording to an alleged letter, "to make his re-ports confidential," so they could not be sent to the Senate.
"Anybody who knows me will give me credit for not being such a fool as to write that sort of thing," said Mr. Rockhill.

## TIRED OF LIFE AT 22. An English Stenographer Shoots Himself in

Morris Myers, 22 years fold, an Englishman who was employed as a stenographer by the law firm of Mooney & Shipman of 15 Wall street, shot himself in the head in Crotona Park last

Park Policeman Brady, who was near by, reached Myers just as he was in the act of shooting himself for the second time. While he was being taken to the Fordham Hospital in an ambulance, Surgeon Mittelstadt had to hold him down to prevent him from tearing the bandages from his head.

The bullet which he fired entered his right temple and came out of the left eye. The doctors were obliged to remove the eye at the hospital. They say that Myers has little chance of his attempted suicide is attributed to having lost antempted suicide is attributed to having lost money at poker. The following note was found in one of his pockets:

"I am tired of life. It is nothing but one continual worry. Forgive me. I am glad it is over."

Moratics Myers."

He had 60 cents and a book showing that he had bought a bicycle on the installment plan. reached Myers just as he was in the act of shoot-

Sixteen-year-old Ellen Hosford, a servant in the family of Detective Sergeant James Downey of 157 East Ninety-first street, committed suicide last evening after putting her employer's little daughter. Rose, to bed.

Her body was found hanging from the gas burner of the bathroom by a piece of ciothes-line. The Downeys have no idea what could have caused the girl's act, unless it was grief over the death of her mother, who died two years age.

# THEY KISSED MAYOR PAT

GIRLS AT THE IRISH FAIR MOB HIS LONG ISLAND EXCELLENCY. t's Pair to Say That He Began It—Sure, 'Twat

a Cure for Gout Mayor Strong Missed When He Stayed Away—Or Maybe It Wouldn't Have Happened to a Man from Ohio at All. Along in the middle of last evening, when the Irish Palace Building Fair was at its height, the Hon. Patrick Jerome Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City and candidate for Mayor of Greater New York or any other office in sight, strolled in. His shiny black beaver was set jauntily on is head, his carefully brushed locks curled gracefully out from beneath its rim, to twirl about his cars, and his jewelled battle-axe gleamed upon his coat lapel. As he entered

there came to him a young woman with a coy smile and a lead pencil. "Oh, mister," she cooed, "do let me put you down for a chance for a lovely gold ring. "Certainly, my dear young lady," said the gallant Long Islander. "Certainly. Put me

down for two." "Twenty cents, please," said the young woman, marking it down with a lead pencil. Hardly had the Hon. Patrick paid his twenty cents when two other young women, armed and equipped like the first, bore down upon him.

"Oh, mister." purred the first, "take a chance on a baby carriage." "Oh, mister," piped the second, "buy a ticket for a bottle of whiskey." "And then take a number in a lottery for a

baby," remarked the Mayor; "put him in the baby carriage and give him the bottle to keep him quiet, hey I" "He-he-he! How awful funny," giggled the

girls, prodding him gently in the waistcoat with their pencils. "Ten cents, please." "Humph!" observed the Mayor, looking about for an avenue of escape as he paid over the sum. Before he could get away half a dozen other

rirls, with their pencils couched, charged at full tilt and surrounded him with demands that he take chances on a house and lot, a silver-mounted rolling pin, a patent chicken coop, a dog cart, a set of boxing gloves, a silk dress, a checker board, a history of the Irish Kings from whom he is descended, a vote for the prettiest dog cart, a set of boxing gloves, a silk dress, a checker board, a history of the Irish Kings from whom he is descended, a vote for the prettiest girl at the fair, an automatic sewing machine, a toy balloon, and a portrait of Brian Boru.

"No, no," cried the Mayor. "I can't do it. Lemme go. I—I—I've got an engagement, an important engagement. I haven't got any more change, Gway, girls, gway! Have you all kissed the biarney stone! Ain't you ashamed, jollying an old man like me!"

"Oh, mister, you ain't so old," said a pert young miss, putting her face very much next to the flowing mustache of the Hon. Patrick." Take a chance on my bottle of Irish whiskey." "G'way, little girl, g'way," warned the Hon. Patrick, contemplating her cross-eyedly.
"Do take a chance." pleaded the girl. "Oh, mister, ple-e-e-e-e!"

It ended in a shriek, for the Hon. Patrick had his arms about the neck of that Irish miss, and—well. The Sux reporter was there, but he will make no affidavit as to what happened, because the actual happening was hidden by the Hon. Patrick's mustache. So was the girl's face. When it emerged it was very red, and the next instant the Mayor disappeared up to his eyes in a wave of girls which fell upon his neck in all directions. He was in danger of being kissed to death then and there, and might have been had he not caught sight of his friend, Police Captain Delancy.

"Help!" yelled the besieged Mayor. "Help."

ne not caught sight of his friend, Police Captain Delancy,
"Help!" yelled the besieged Mayor. "Help, Delancy! They're smothering me."
"It's a fine death, Mayor, returned the Captain, but he selzed the groping hand and hauled vigorously until he had dragged the Hon. Patrick with three or four Irish maids still clinging to a side room.

"Faith!" said the Mayor when he got his breath; "did you ever see the like of that. I'm as good as elected now."

Mayor Strong, who was to have made a steech, didn't come, but sent word that he had gout in his right hand. His place was more than filled, with the girls at least, by the Mayor who was there.

there, JOHN SMITH RICE MISSING. On May 4 He Brew \$5,000 from His Brokers

and Has Not Been Seen Since. A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday for John Smith Rice, who has been missing since May 4. Mr. Rice, who is a son of the late John Smith Rice of this city, has considerable means, and has lived on his income for years. He has been married about ten years.

About three months ago Mr. and Mrs. Rice went to Passaic to visit a Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh. Mr. Rice made almost daily trips to this city to attend to his investments. On May 4, when he left Passaic, he told Mrs. Rice he would be back about 3 o'clock, as usual. When he reached the city he stopped at his tailor's, and then went to his brokers. Toler & Halsey, at 15 Broad street, from whom he drew \$5,000 in cash. This was unusual, but the only explanation he made was that he was going to invest it. Nothing has been seen or heard o'him since by his family. Pinkerton detectives were at once put to work, but after two weeks they have been unable to find any trace of Mr. Rice after he left the brokers office. No one has been found who saw or even thinks he saw Mr. Rice afterward. His description was cabled to agents abroad, who watched the incoming steamers, and a watch has also been kept upon unidentified bodies found in this vicinity. All this has been absolutely without result, and yesteridy C. Murray Rice of 105 Chambers street, the missing man's brother, had the point alarm sent out as a last resort.

"Not only have we been unable to get any clue," said C. M. Rice yesterday, "but we have found nothing upon which to base a theory or an idea of what may have befallen my brother. His family life was happy. His affairs were in excellent shape. He was absolutely free from eccentricities of any sort, and for years he had been a total abstainer. We know nothing more about him than we did the day he disappearance."

Mr. Rice was 38 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and weighed 160 pounds. He had a close-cropped red mustache and light brown hair. At the time of his disappearance he wore a black derby, tweed coat and waisteoat, black and whited striped frousers, and tan shoes. 4, when he left Passaic, he told Mrs. Rice he would be back about 3 o'clock, as usual.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE Special Sale of Axminsters this week,

90 cts. per yard. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.